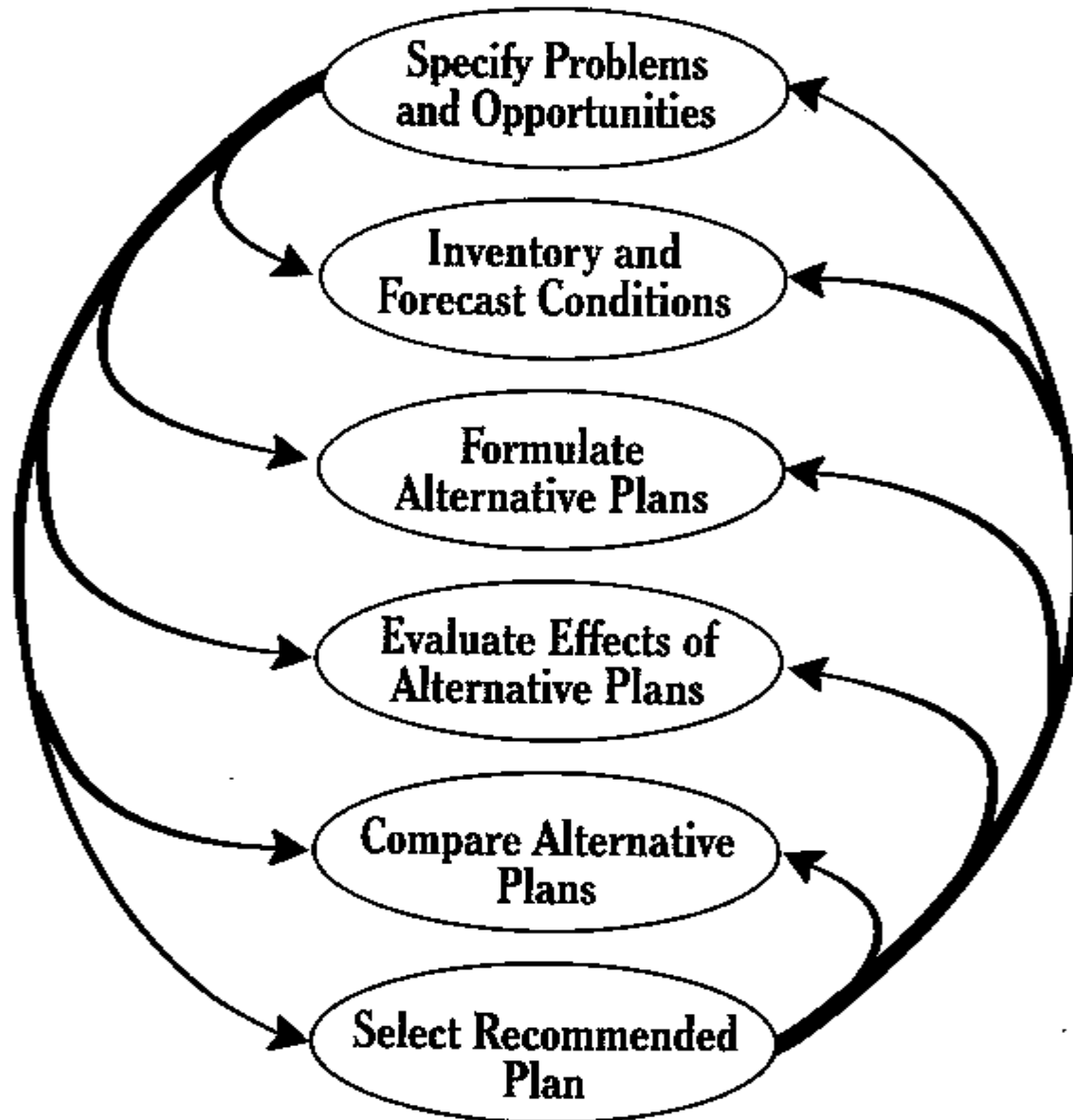


Introduction to Planning Workshop

South Pacific
Division

Evaluation, Comparison and Selection

PLANNING PROCESS



EVALUATION- COMPARISON- SELECTION

- Analysis
- Decision
- Analysis
- Decision

EVALUATION- COMPARISON- SELECTION

- Analysis – **Evaluation**, which means looking at a plan on its own merits.
- Decision – **Qualify plans**, which is a pass/fail decision.
- Analysis – **Comparison**, which means contrasting the merits among plans.
- Decision – **Select recommended plan**, which is a ranking decision.

*Evaluation- Looking
at a plan on its own
merits.*



*Comparison -
Contrasting the
merits among plans.*

EVALUATION STEPS



- Forecast “with plan” conditions.
- Compare “with” and “without” conditions.
- Characterize effects.
- Qualify plans.

EVALUATION STEPS



- *Forecast “with plan” conditions.*
- Compare “with” and “without” conditions.
- Characterize effects.
- Qualify plans.

“WITH” CONDITION



- Forecast of the future.
- “With” what? With a specific action to solve the problem at hand. Example: “With Plan X”.
- Forecast what?
 - Objectives and constraints.
 - Other significant resources.

“WITH” CONDITION

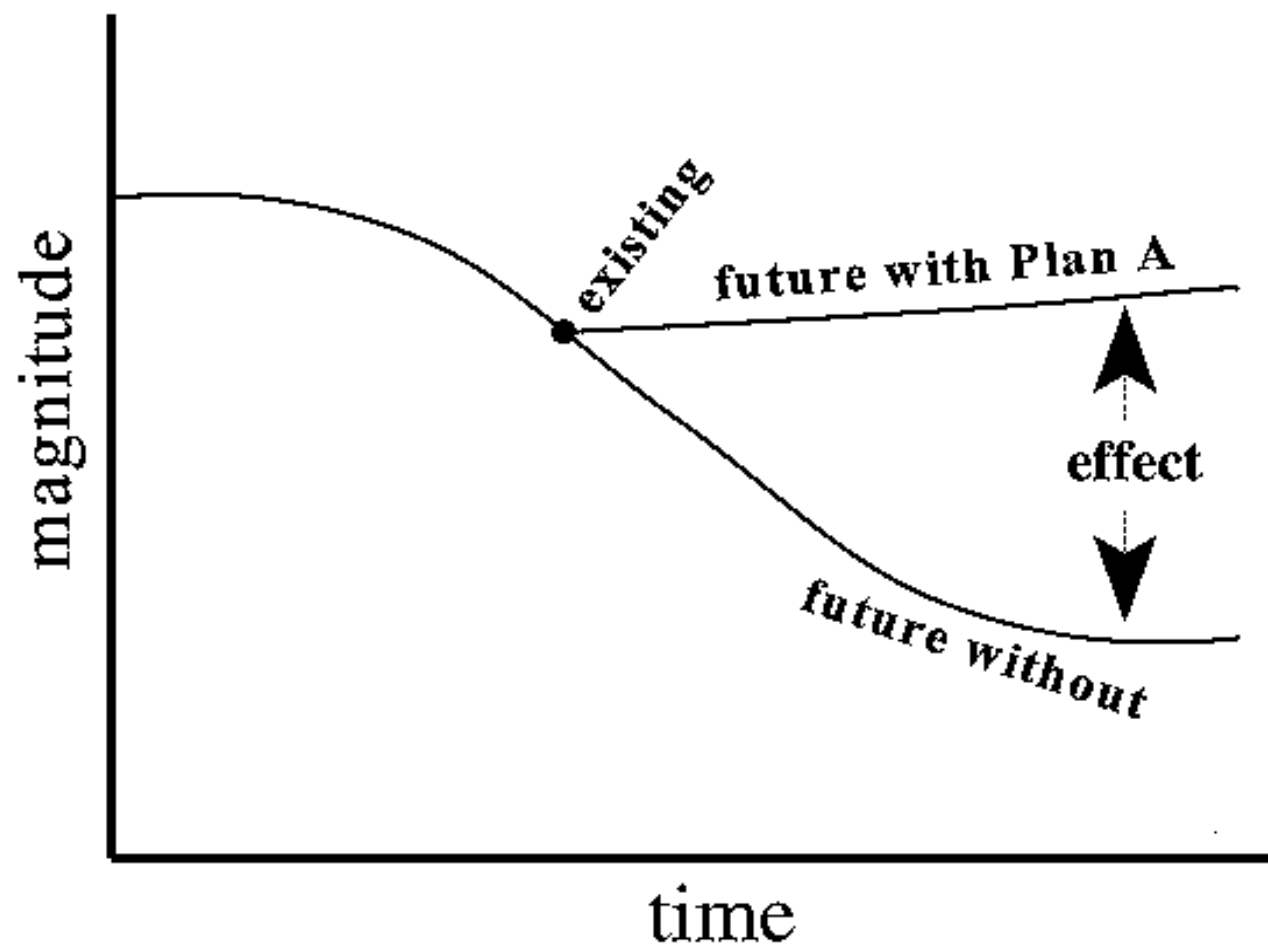


- Accounts for both “without” condition changes (from the existing condition), and changes related to the action.
- Most likely condition if different futures are possible.
- Why? Effects (impacts) are based on comparisons of “with” and “without” conditions. (P&G 1.3.6)

EVALUATION STEPS



- Forecast “with plan” conditions.
- *Compare “with” and “without” conditions.*
- Characterize effects.
- Qualify plans.



EVALUATION STEPS



- Forecast “with plan” conditions.
- Compare “with” and “without” conditions.
- *Characterize effects.*
- Qualify plans.

CHARACTERISTICS OF EFFECTS



- Magnitude.
- Timing and duration.
- Location.

- Beneficial vs. adverse.
- Direct vs. indirect.
- Intended vs. unintended.

EVALUATION STEPS



- Forecast “with plan” conditions.
- Compare “with” and “without” conditions.
- Characterize effects.
- *Qualify plans.*

QUALIFY PLANS

- Pass/fail screening - What effects cause plans to “fail”?
- Some screening criteria are universal givens:
 - P&G “four criteria”
 - Endangered species.
 - Cultural resources.
 - Others?
- Some screening criteria are study-specific:
 - Funding limit?
 - Relocations limit?
 - Others?

“Alternative plans... should be formulated in consideration of four criteria:

“(1) Completeness.

“(2) Effectiveness.

“(3) Efficiency.

“(4) Acceptability.”

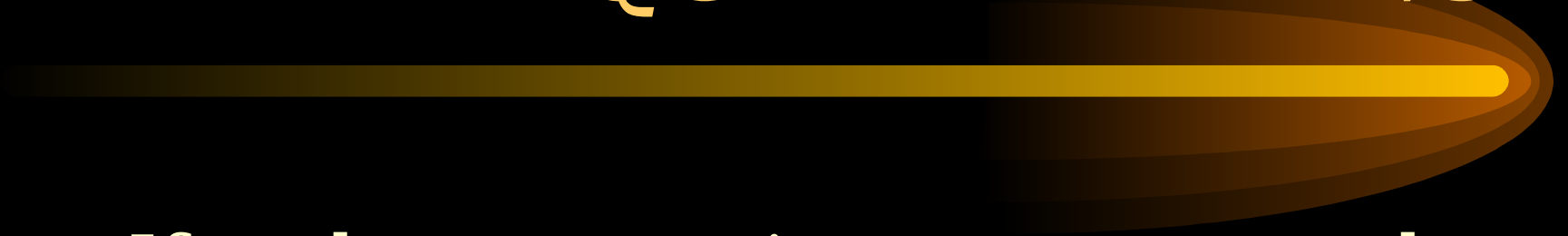
*Principles and Guidelines,
paragraph 1.6.2*

Note: These may be used as initial screening criteria and then as the basis for reformulation.

QUALIFY PLANS

- Pass/fail screening - What effects cause plans to “fail”?
- Some screening criteria are universal givens:
 - P&G “four criteria”
 - Endangered species.
 - Cultural resources.
 - Others?
- Some screening criteria are study-specific:
 - Funding limit?
 - Relocations limit?
 - Others?

QUALIFY PLANS



- If a plan *passes* it may move to the next comparison step.
- If a plan *fails* it may:
 - Be *dropped* from further consideration.
 - Be *reformulated* to reduce the cause of failure.

TYPES OF EVALUATION



- NED ‘benefits’ (10 categories).
- Cost estimates (MCACES).
- Real estate appraisals.
- Fish and wildlife (HEP, etc.).
- Cultural resources (National Register).
- Water quality (Section 404).
- Regional economic development (RED).
- Other social effects (OSE).

PLANS	ACHIEVEMENT OF OBJECTIVE	OTHER EVALUATION

EVALUATION METRICS



- + - 0
- ranking, #1 through #N
- % of planning objective achieved
- make up a metric

COMPARISON STEPS



- Compare effects between and among plans.
- Describe differences between and among plans.
- Describe trade-offs between and among plans.

EVALUATION AND COMPARISON ANALYSES

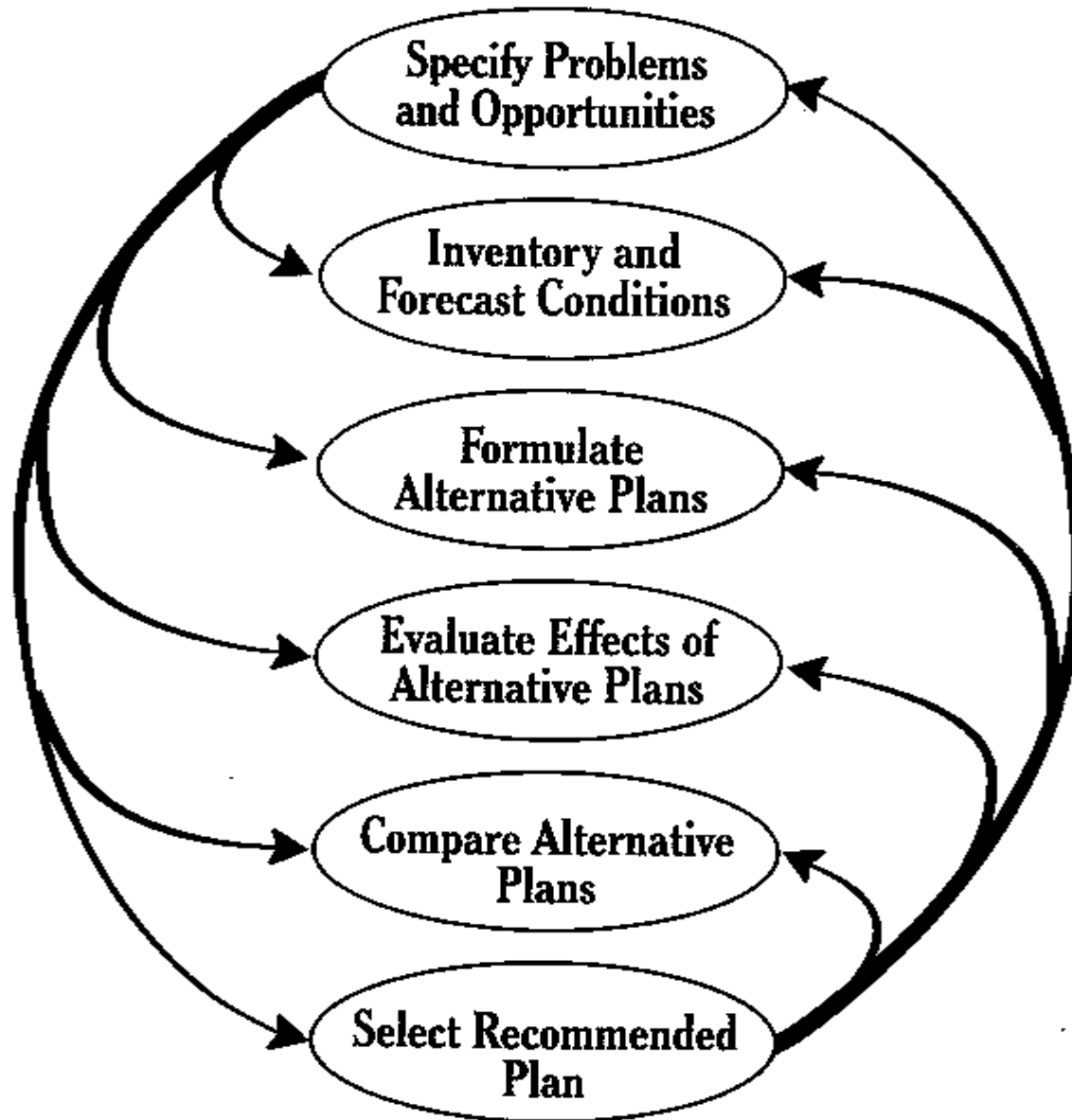
- Benefit-cost analysis.
- Cost effectiveness and incremental cost analysis.
- Trade-off analysis.
- COMMENSURATION

EVALUATING AND COMPARING ALTERNATIVE PLANS

WHAT'S THE POINT?

- Evaluation looks at each plan; comparison looks among plans.
- “With and without” analysis is not the same as “before and after” analysis or “gap analysis”.
- Evaluation and comparison are often hard to separate.
- All effects are not equally important.

PLANNING PROCESS



SELECTION



- Screening is an iterative activity based on criteria.
- Selection of a recommended plan is the final screening activity.
- Selection of a recommended plan is a ranking/priority/ordering decision.

DEFAULT SELECTION CRITERIA



- No action.
- Civil Works
 - NED Plan, or...
 - NER Plan, or...
 - Combined NED/NER Plan.
- Other.

Three different ways to look at NED benefits...

NED Plan = Reasonably maximize net economic benefits

Plan	Total Cost	Total Benefits	Net Benefits	B/C Ratio
A	\$1000	\$1500	\$500	1.50
B	\$3500	\$5000	\$1500	1.43
C	\$5000	\$6000	\$1000	1.20

NED PLAN EXCEPTIONS



- Locally preferred plan less costly than the NED Plan.
- Locally preferred plan more costly than the NED Plan and sponsor is willing to pay the difference greater than the NED Plan.

DEFAULT SELECTION CRITERIA



- No action.
- Civil Works
 - NED Plan, or...
 - NER Plan, or...
 - Combined NED/NER Plan.
- Other.

SELECTING A PLAN

WHAT'S THE POINT?

- Different selection criteria will give you different recommendations.
- You don't have to select the NED Plan, or the NER Plan, or the Combined NED/NER Plan, but have a reason if you don't.
- Plans don't go away, they're just not selected.
- Planners advise; decision makers decide.

PLANNING PROCESS

